Business Notices.

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New York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-General Lawton's column ad-FOREIGN.—General Lawton's column advanced to a position two and a haif miles north of Balinag, meeting slight opposition: General MacArthur's division is resting at San Fernando. — M. de Freycinét resigned the portfolio of War in the French Cabinet; he was succeeded by M. Camille Krantz, Minister of Public Works; Senator Monestier succeeded M. Krantz. — The inroads which Americans are making into the markets of the Old World heretofore controlled by British manufacturers heretofore controlled by British manufacturers are attracting renewed attention in London. The cruiser Chicago salied from Gibraltar for Tangler with a view to hastening the settlement of American claims against Morocco.

The notes exchanged between the Governments of Great Britain and Duran a Governments of Great Britain and Duran and Control of Great Britain and Control of Great Br rnments of Great Britain and Russia regarding spheres of influence in China were made public in London.

A temporary arrangement has been reached with the Government of Nicaragua regarding the claims of American merchants at Bluefields. —— Sloan, on Lord William Beresford's Knight of the Thistle, won the Great Jubilee Stakes at Kempton Park; in one race the American jockey was thrown by his mount, but was not hurt.

COMESTIC.-Washington officials confidence, based on private advices from the Philippine Commission, that the end of the insurrection in the islands is near. iam W. Godding, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, died in Washington. — General Merriam advocated martial law as the only remedy for such mining troubles as those at Wardner, Idaho. — The leaders as those at Wardner, Idaho. — The leaders of both parties are preparing for the State campaign in Maryland, in which a covernor is to be chosen. — Discovery of a plot to poison public men led to the arrest of the assistant superintendent of the New-Mexico Penitentiary. — Governor Roosevelt signed Mr. Mazet's bill providing for the removal of officials of police departments from political influences. departments from political influences. Floods in Canada and Maine have caused much damage to the lumber industry.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Stocks were weak and lower. —— Mrs. William C. Whitney died at her home, at Westbury, Long Island. —— It was rumored that Russell Sage had decided light interests, it is said, may also be involved in the rate war. — Winners at Morris Park: Isidor, Nautch Girl, Doublet, Filigrane, Inishfree and Diversion. his Standard Gas Light stock; electri-

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy, possibly with showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 65 degrees; lowest, 51 degrees; average, 50% degrees.

CANADIAN NEGOTIATIONS. to see that leading men in both Canada and the United States have come to express the opinion that was set forth in these columns weeks ago, that the Joint High Commission was not altogether a failure, and that the attempt to settle various matters at issue between Canada and the United States has not been abandoned. It will be remembered that when the Commission adjourned for the season, to meet again late in the summer, there was a widespread ululation over its "utter failure." We were told it had settled nothing, and would settle nothing, nor even make progress toward a settlement. From our point of view there seemed to be no ground for those pessimistic lamentations. We believed that much valuable progress had been made, and that there was a fair prospect of reaching a settlement on some points-not on all; no one, probably, ever expected that-when the Commission reassembles. That hopeful belief is now strengthened by what we may term expert testimony from both sides of the border.

We printed the other day an utterance upon the subject by Mr. John Charlton, a member of the Commission and of the Canadian Parliament. His intimate knowledge of this country, as well as of his own, makes him an exceptionally shrewd observer and sound authority. And it is noteworthy that he takes almost exactly the same view of the case that we long ago expressed. The work before the Commission, he says, was too great to be disposed of in a few weeks. But a goodly share of it was done. Tentative agreements were reached upon a number of topics. The chief sticking-point was the boundary of the Alaska panhandle, and it may be that the Commission will not be able to come to any agreement thereon. But it does not by any means follow that no treaty will be negotiated on other points. Indeed, Mr. Charlton evidently expects one will be negotiated, and he reckons it an admirable plan to have the Commission take its present recess and come together again just in time to lay the conclusion of its work before Congress when

Congress meets next fall. It is to be observed from our dispatches that official opinion at Washington is substantially in agreement with Mr. Chariton. It is realized there that there are some points on which the Commission may not be able to agree, and some on which important concessions may have to be made. The general sentiment is decidedly favorable to a friendly understanding, though it is maintained that all the concessions cannot be on our side. As Mr. Charlton himself reminds his Canadian countrymen, the 6,000,000 of Canada cannot bring the 77,000,000 of the United States to their knees. Neither, we may confidently add, do the 77,000,000 wish to humiliate or to wrong the 6,000,000. Our Canadian friends doubtless dislike to be shut away from the Pacific Ocean north of the 55th parallel. But so did our people dislike to surrender to them the Pacific Coast north of the 49th parallel up to 54:40. And if the Canadians are thus debarred from the Pacific, it will be part-

What is well to be taken to heart is Mr. Charlton's reminder that a too aggressive spirit of jingoism exists in certain quarters on both les of the line, and that on both sides there are some who are deliberately, for ulterior and sh purposes, trying to foment trouble bemithe two nations and to prevent them | Surely in such a case it should need only that ed estates of this city are managed, not per- Transvaal, and it is perhaps as well that they

tions. There can be few higher public services than to smooth away difficulties and to promote friendly understandings, and to facilitate the establishment of such harmonious relations between the two nations as their origin, their aspirations, their interests and their natural juxtaposition make fitting.

THE SUBDUED GARDINER. These are dark days for Asa Bird Gardiner, and he evidently knows it. He has suspended mastodon hunting. He hints that he should be pleased if the Grand Jury would refuse to hold on a charge of murder a young man whom he was so anxious to prosecute that he deprived him by the most unseemly subterfuges of the preliminary chance to clear himself from suspicion that the law intends to guarantee to every person. He has nothing to say when a Justice of the Supreme Court refuses to set aside for his benefit the rules of the Court of General Sessions which a few weeks ago he so loudly preclaimed an infraction of his constitutional rights. A great change has come over the District-Attorney. We wonder what it can be. It is impossible

to believe that any realization of his own folly has been forced upon him so as to bring forth fruits meet for repentance. It is difficult to believe that an old soldier, the hero of a hundred fights, is scared; even though Recorder Goff the other day did call him a "moral coward"-a charge, by the way, which we are surprised to notice has been passed over by the eminent warrior without the issue of a challenge. Nevertheless, we are confronted by the fact that our District-Attorney is wonderfully subdued. His absolute conviction that he is the only perfect District-Attorney New-York ever had ought to enable him to go on in his brilliant career, even if the courts should dismiss every indictment he ever procured, and devote all, instead of half, their time to rebuking his pretensions and correcting his errors. But it does not. Can it be that somebody has been able to convince him that he is dangerously near his limit-not, of course, that he has done wrong, but that his fellow-citizens are unable to appreciate his methods and greatness, and are likely to cast him out because of their intolerance and low understanding? Of course, the judges who almost daily rebuke Mr. Gardiner are persons entirely beneath him; but, after all, Providence is on the side of the strongest battalions, and the judges and the bar might be too much for him if they should be driven to seek his removal.

Whether or not this is Mr. Gardiner's view we think his subdued manner is timely. The Mazet Committee is in the offing, and if Mr. Moss should begin asking questions there is no knowing what might happen. So far, when people asked pointed questions about Mr. Gardiner's peculiar methods or the peculiar actions of some of his subordinates, he has been able to wave them off. But he can hardly plead "private business" to a legislative committee after Mr. Croker's example, and his historically unique ancestry would not serve him if brought under charges before the Governor. He has already gone about as far in making his office at once a public laughing-stock and a public danger as he can go without provoking efforts for his removal, and it looks as if even he saw the danger.

THE FALL OF FINLAND.

The forcible Russianization of Finland is now an accomplished fact. Whether it will ever be undone is problematic. That it will not be suffered to abide without widespread and vigorous protest is assured. Finland herself is necessarily dumb; the Russian censorship makes sure of that. But the many Finns elsewhere in the world, all of whom are intelligent and many of whom have become eminent, are making themselves heard, in the press and on the platform, and are enlisting the sympathy and aid of many men of other nationalities. Their hope is to arouse throughout the world a public sentiment upon the subject so strong that it will have its effect upon the Czar and move him to rescind the proclamation by which he repudiated the covenants of his four predecessors and destroyed the ancient liberties of the noblest member of his vast and composite realm. Whether they will succeed in this is problematic, as we have said. It depends in great measure upon the actual part the Czar has played in the coup d'état. Concerning that two general opinions exist. One is that expressed plainly and vigorously by an accomplished Finn now resident in this city, a letter from whom we print this morning-namely, that the Czar has acted with full knowledge and realization, and has personally been guilty toward the Finns of bad falth and tyranny. The other, which as we have observed largely prevails among the friends of Finland in Great Britain, is that the Czar was led unwittingly into what he has done by his Ministers and by the Procurator of the Holy Synod; that he was made the mere agent of

what we may term the "Russian system." Without assuming to declare which of these theories is the true one, we must confess a strong inclination toward believing the latter. That is partly because it is by far the more pleasant, and partly because it is by far the more hopeful. We should not like to think of the young Czar, who in his eirenicon and in numerous other ways has shown a humane, generous and enlightened spirit, as the unscrupulous despot the former theory would make him. But if he be such, then there is little hope for Finland. A sovereign so studiously false and cruel would not be amenable to the suasion of popular opinion at the distance of three thousand or four thousand miles. We prefer to liken him to Abasuerus, rather than to Nero. By what means he has been misled into issuing this fatal ukase against the best and worthiest of his subjects one hesitates to guess. Perhaps the explanation may be found in that dark enginery which forced his father to become a persecutor of the Jews. It is well known that the Holy Synod has long been a masterful political force in Russia, and that it has long regarded with bitter enmity the free Protestant Church of Finland. The world would far less reluctantly lay the spoliation of Finland to the charge of M. Pobledonostseff

than to that of Nicholas II. It will be well to proceed upon this theory In so doing a convincing reminder may be offered to the Czar of what Finland has for the best part of a century been to him and to his fathers. It has been the one part of the Russian Empire in which there has been no famine, no plague, no revolutionary plots, no suspicion of Nihilism; the one part in which any of the Czars at any time would have felt perfectly safe to travel unattended by even a single guard. It is the country which has furnished to each Czar his lifeguard, his bodyguard, the regiment of personal retainers whos loyalty has never been questioned. It is the country whose people, more than even those of Holy Moscow itself, have ever expressed and by their conduct made manifest the most passionate devotion to the House of Romanoff. ly by the operation of one of the very rules And even now, when they feel themselves be which they forced upon us in the case of Behbrethren abroad may speak, the Fluns at home are merely sorrowful. They attempt no revolt. They plot no treason. They utter no denunmourning at being thus treated by the Czar civic virtue.

. Such men are enemies of both na- prompt undoing of the great wrong that has been done in his name.

THE FREE LECTURE SYSTEM.

A good many public dinners in New-York at tract more attention than that which annually celebrates the success of the free lecture sys tem maintained by the city under the general direction of the Board of Education and the special supervision of Dr. Leipziger. But we are not sure that any record of useful activity is more properly the subject of mutual congratulations on the part of those who make it than this of the lecturers connected with the educational establishment. The undertaking was started ten years ago on an appropriation of \$15,000, and during that season 186 lectures were given in six schoolhouses to a total attendance of 22,140. During the season recently ended about 1,800 lectures were delivered in forty-five centres by more than 200 lecturers to a total attendance of 520,000. This is truly of identifying owners of great city estates with an extraordinary growth, affording a delightful refutation of the prophecies of those who, while not unwilling ten years ago that the experiment should be made, were not hopeful that it would succeed, and surpassing the most sanguine expectations of its convinced promoters. Nor is there reason to fear that the interest and the value of the enterprise will decline, so long as it is sincerely and intelligently conducted. The presumption is rather that it will continue to develop indefinitely in magnitude and useful-

The philosophy of the movement was well set forth by Dr. Leipziger at the dinner on Thursday evening: "To gratify the various "yearnings of the less fortunate multitude; to "acquaint newcomers with the spirit of our "institutions; to give the denizens of our city "knowledge that will lead to a better physical "life and thus to a higher moral life; to bring beauty and culture into the meanest homes; "to give more men and women high aims; to "teach the truth that life is a school, that all "men are learners, and that man is in the 'world not merely to eat and drink and vote "and get honor, but that man needs knowledge not as a means of livelihood, but as a means "of life." This is the purpose of the free lecture system which the speaker has supervised with extraordinary devotion and success. Figures are often deceptive, but in this case they tell less than half the story. The fact that more than 1,800 lectures were attended by more than 500,000 persons during the last season does not necessarily prove that much has been accomplished for the permanent benefit or ever the temporary pleasure of great numbers of citizens. It would mean little if the majority had been drawn by idle curiosity to the lect ure-rooms, or, attracted by the assurance of light and warmth, had dozed away their idle evenings. It means a great deal, more, perhaps, than any one is competent to estimate that these audiences are uniformly attentive, indeed, absorbed, in what they see and hear; that they show every evidence of continuing interest and increasing comprehension-in a word, that they are such audiences as every lecturer who is a master of his subject takes the keenest pleasure in addressing.

Dr. Leipziger is enthusiastic in describing the results of the free lecture system, but his enthusiasm is based on a careful observation of facts, as many outside the circles of lecturers and regular listeners are able to testify. We believe that no one who has taken occasion to look into its operation doubts that he is justified in declaring that it is "a veritable godsend," or will venture to deny that "through "this medium New-York may become the most "patriotic and best-informed city in the world.

HUMANITY IN LANDLORDISM.

The consecration of the new Church of the Holy Trinity yesterday means more than the opening of a beautiful house for worship and religious instruction. It means more than the establishment of one of those great institutions of benevolence, fellowship and neighbor hood work which are taking so prominent a place among the instrumentalities for Christian enlightenment and social improvement. Nor is its special significance in the fact that it marks the princely gift of a wealthy woman to the Church and to charity. Great charities are not uncommon. Rich men and women frequently raise memorials to their ancestors. Handsome architecture, even amid tenement-houses, is nothing new. Church houses with clubrooms and libraries and baths are not an experiment. None of these things would call for more than passing mention in the record of Church progress or of private generosity. This group of buildings stands for something more. They testify to the recognition by at least one great land-owner of the moral as well as the legal obligation which goes with the right of soil.

It was a pleasant and worthy sentiment which inspired Miss Rhinelander to erect this pile on the site where her father and grandfather had lived, but it was something better for her to think that she owned the roofs over hundreds of people for some other purpose than to collect their rents, and from the profits thereof to live luxuriously in some more pleasant part of the town. Much of the land in the neighborhood of the church belongs to the Rhinelander estate. It is covered with high tenement-houses. Though they make no pre tence to being "model tenements," we believe they are substantial, well conducted, meet the circumstances and requirements of the wageearners who congregate there, and give those who occupy them the full worth of their money, as real estate values go in New-York. In such fair dealing most landlords would consider that they had done their full duty. Miss Rhinelander has a higher conception, and sets an example worthy of the emulation of other great land-owners. To her the people who dwell on her lands are her people; they are not mere rent-payers, but human beings. Transactions with them are on a business basis, as is right; but the business is touched with human interest, with that personal consideration for tenants as fellow men and women so frequently remarked as a feature of the relation be tween landlord and tenant on old English es tates. That common recognition of the obliga tion of the lord of the manor robbed the tenant system of half its evils. The utterly mercenary view of land-holding, which has become almost universal with modern industrialism, has been a pregnant cause of misery and social discon-

The site of a tenement-house abuts the Holy Trinity Churchyard, and a wall as high as the house is built to hide its ugliness and complete the architectural effect. One window pierces it, giving one tenant a view of the lawns. It is the window of a seamstress, which Miss Rhinelander would not close, and, though it was necessary to brick up the side wall in general, that exception was made in the architectural scheme. Is there not something different in that from the heartlessness of this city of homelessness, where the few rent rooms -not homes-by the month or year, to they know not and care not whom, while the many think of a landlord only as an animated slot trayed and enslaved, however flercely their machine that absorbs their earnings? These great crowds of people, without ties to any particular place, make a great city like this inhuman, and rob it of what it so sorely lacks, ciations. They are simply plunged into national the widely diffused local pride so essential to

whom they have so much loved and trusted. When we think how some of the great land-

identification, not merely of her money, but of ant to see the sturdy Dutchmen deprived of herself, not merely with her property, but with the beings upon it. We know how much the example is needed when we see great church corporations collecting rents to be used in the service of religion with more indifference to the rent-payers than if they were trees that yielded their fruit in due season-more indifference, because the trees must be preserved, while tenants stand ready to take vacant places in endless succession. Such an enterprise on one's own estate is more to be commended than the same generosity and thoughtfulness expended elsewhere. Wealth in this country tends too much to divorce Itself from the sources of its power. It may not be ungenerous. Great gifts constantly show it is not. But its friendly offices do not enough get back to the very persons who ought for the sake of society to be bound to it by ties of goodwill. The charity that begins at home in the sense the interests of the people on them is a charity which our rich men ought more to cultivate.

MUNICIPAL BATHS.

The need and importance of public baths have come to be widely recognized during the last few years; but, as a rule, there has been no attempt to establish such baths for the whole year. And even the bathing facilities in summer that most municipalities provide are strictly utilitarian in their character. None of the luxurious accessories that add so much to the pleasure of baths in well-appointed private houses are provided. Oftentimes the water is anything but clean, and the dressing-rooms are archaic in their simplicity. It is strange that this should be so in an age like this, when the tendency toward luxury is so general and when the per capita wealth of the world is so much greater than it ever was before. Why, for instance, should not the taxpayers of New-York tasist on free municipal public baths open all the year around that would rival the luxurious baths of ancient Rome? New-York could certainly afford such baths, and they would give vastly more pleasure to the masses of plain people, most of whom possess very restricted bathing facilities in their own homes, than would almost any other great municipal enter-

This thought is suggested by the success of the all-the-year-round public baths of Brookline, Mass., which, though not free, are so moderate in price that they are within the reach of practically all the citizens. Some time ago the citizens took the matter into consideration, and in January, 1897, a completely equipped bathhouse was thrown open to the public for use every day except Sunday, that one limitation being a concession to the Puritan sentiment of the community, which believes that people ought to worship rather than bathe on Sunday. The building is a handsome one, 124 feet long and 82 feet wide, with facilities ample for the needs of all who are likely to patronize it. It contains rain baths, shower baths, private baths and a plunge bath-all built and equipped on the most approved modern principles. The swimming pool is 80 feet long and 26 feet wide, containing 70,000 gallons of absolutely clean water, which is renewed as often as occasion requires. The sides of the pool are of white glazed brick, and the bottom of white adamantine mosaic. Steps of white Tennessee marble lead down into the pool, which is six feet deep at one end and three feet at the other, thus providing for the needs of women and children. The dressing-rooms, which are arranged around the outside of the building, are handsomely decorated and furnished in a way to satisfy the taste of the most fastidious people. The record of baths for the last year was more than 45,000, the average

during the summer being about 1,500 a week. The regulations make provision for maintaining the absolute cleanliness of the rooms and the water, and they are rigidly enforced. "Each applicant for bathing receives a key to "a dressing-room, towels and a bathing-dress, "and after disrobing hies him to the rain bath, "whence he emerges cleansed and ready for the enloyment of the large pool." No one is allowed to enter the pool or the instruction baths until he has been thoroughly washed in "cleansing bath" and has afterward stood in a shower bath of such temperature as he may desire. The time limit for the shower bath is three minutes for men and boys, and five minutes for women and girls. All defilement of the water by expectoration or otherwise is forbidden, as is also the use of tobacco. Dogs are not admitted, and any defacement or breakage is charged to the person responsible for it. The scale of prices is from 5 to 15 cents for thirty minutes' use, and free baths are provided at certain hours. A matron is in attendance for women and girls, and at certain hours private baths may be obtained, with instruction in swimming, if desired. "The health of the people is the beginning of happiness," is the motto chosen by the Brookline authoritles for this most excellent institution, which

now bids fair to become self-supporting. Europe is far ahead of this country in this matter. The New-York State Legislature passed a law in 1805 making the establishment of publie baths compulsory in cities of the first and second class, and under Mayor Strong's administration an intelligent effort was made to carry out this law. But though something has been done in the matter, largely through private effort, the great public bath suggested by his committee remains yet unbuilt, and his successor has given no indication that the present city administration is paying the slightest attention to the subject.

The President has amply earned a real vacation, and the country is glad to know that he has resolved to take one.

A finer example of heroic courage and devotion was never seen than that given by Ensign Monaghan in standing by his wounded comrade, Lieutenant Lansdale, and deliberately sacrificing a certainty of escape from the Samoan

In to-morrow's issue will appear an article by Canon Scott Holland, of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on the present ritualistic controversy in the Anglican Church, which he has written especially for The Tribune. A few weeks ago Dean Lefroy, of Norwich, England, wrote a similar article for this journal, discussing the same question from the Low Church point of view Canon Scott Holland is a thoroughgoing High Church man, though not in entire sympathy with the extreme wing of the High Church party, and his article is a strong plea for the spiritual rights and prerogatives of the Church, which, in his opinion, are attacked by the popular agitation against ritualism led by Sir William Vernon Harcourt. The controversy has reached a point where it has arrested the attention of all intelligent people on both sides of the water, and we are sure that everybody will be glad to read what can be said in favor of the ritualistic movement by so well known a High Church man as Canon Scott Holland.

setback in the case of Gardiner vs. Goff.

let Mr. Edward Atkinson have a monopoly of the business which has lately engaged his at-

Matters seem to be coming to a crisis in the

from coming to an amicable seadement of their the Czar should know the facts to assure his haps, unjustly, but inhumanly, mechanically, should. The sentiments of the world are bound what they deem their rights. Neither would it be agreeable to see the progress of that country toward high civilization checked. The original inhabitants were uncivilized; wherefore the Boers marched in without so much as "by your leave," slaughtered and enslaved the natives, and seized the land. If now a stronger and more highly civilized Power than the Boers insists upon maintaining its suzerainty, at least, over the Transvaal, it is difficult to see how the Boers can logically object. What was sauce for the Zulu will be-in a vastly mollified form-sauce for the Boer.

> It will be pretty rough on New-York if the Federal Government becomes a large and aggressive contributor to the soft-coal smoke

It is a pity that the vanity of Admiral Kautz's brother should repeatedly lead him to publish letters from Samoa containing expressions which are likely to grate on the feelings of our partners in the Samoan business. If this keeps up it may be necessary to pass a law cutting off all relatives of officials engaged in delicate public

Tammany still goes on raising salaries, in spite of high taxes.

PERSONAL.

The cock-sure omniscience of Edward Atkinson and his readiness, at a moment's notice, to pronounce judgment on any subject under heaven, are amusingly brought out by "The Boston Journal." 'We recall a story," it says, "told by the late Colonel William W. Clapp, for twenty-five years the distinguished Editor of 'The Journal.' He and Mr. Atkinson had grown up together from boyhood, and, though they quarrelled furiously about almost every public question, were always personal friends. Fifteen or twenty years ago, when the subject of ensilage as a food for cattle was under discussion, Mr. Atkinson called one day at Colonel Clapp's room in 'The Journal' office and said: 'William, what is all this talk in the newspapers about en silage? What is ensilage? Colonel Clapp, who had made some experiments himself at his country had made some experiments himself at his country place in Cohasset, explained briefly the process of preservation, fermentation, etc. Mr. Atkinson expressed much interest, and went away remarking that he would look up the subject. To you know, said Colonel Clapp in telling the story, within tendays I read of Atkinson's addressing farmers' institutes on enslinge and its uses and laying down lows of his own about it for farmers to follow,"

Says "The Boston Transcript": "Owing to the withdrawal of the Rev. R. T. Nichol from the place of prior of the North American Cycle of the Order of the White Rose, the Jacobite society of America, Ralph Adams Cram, of Boston, has been elected to that office. The order is at present making strenuous efforts to awaken the American people to what it believes would be a reform in the Government of the United States—the abandon-ment of the Jeffersonian idea of government and the adoption of that advocated by Alexander Ham-

When Admiral, then Lieutenant, Kautz was exchanged, and thus liberated from his Confederate prison in Richmond, his was the first case of exchange of prisoners sanctioned by President Lin-

Bishop William Croswell Doane, of Albany, will deliver the last of the Silver Cross lectures in the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, at Twentieth-st, and Sixth-ave., on the evening of May 9.

Colonel Thomas B. George, chairman of the Board of Civil Service Examiners of St. Augustine, Fla., and Collector of that port, was the first schoolmaster under whom President McKinley was

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Southern man who recently returned home after a visit to Boston said to a neighbor: "You know these here little round white beans?" other admitted that he did.

"We feed 'em to hosses down our way."

"Well, sir, up to Boston they take them beans, boil 'em for three or four hours, siap a little sow-belly an' some molasses and other truck in with 'em, and what do you suppose they do with 'em?"

"Well, sir," said the first speaker, sententiously, I'm d-d if they don't eat 'em!"

Transcript.

The President of the Republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees, receives a salary of \$15 a year.

Getting Papa into Deep Water.-Tommy-Pa, what's a ringlet?
His Father—A little ring, my son.
Tommy—And a locket is a little lock, and a
bracelet a little brace, and a chaplet a little chap,
papa?—(Jeweiers' Weekly.

"The Philadelphia Record" says: "While serving a ten years' sentence in the Eastern Penitentiary a colored prisoner, who has just been discharged, turned his mind to invention, with successful results. Besides making himself useful by inventing several mechanical devices that were put to use in the employment department of the institution, this genius completed a model for an automatic fire-escape that promises to be a commercial success. The escape is a clocklike arrangement, so constructed that when one person has alighted on the ground the rope winds up and is again ready for use. A patent has been applied for.'

The first Greek-letter society—Phi Beta Kappa—was organized at William and Mary in 1776, and among the charter members were John Marshall, Chief Justice, and Bushrod Washington, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Spencer Roane, who was considered the ablest jurist ever produced in Virginia; John Brown and Stephen T. Mason, Senators from Virginia; William Short, Minister to Spain and Holland, and Elisha Parmalee, a native of Massachusetts, who established chapters at Yale and Harvard when he returned home. William and Mary was the first college to adopt the elective system of study and the honor system in the government of its students. The old building has been restored to almost its original condition, although in the days of its prosperity it was double its present size.—(Chicago Record.

Journal," "a Russian lad of sixteen years arrivel in Hays City, Kan., direct from the River Volga. He was dressed in a sheepskin coat, and his first act on stepping from the train was to light his augurated a fine electric light system, of which this Russian lad is the sole proprietor.

"I hardly know," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "whether it is better for a man to remain single and disappoint several women for a time or marry and disappoint one woman for life."—(Indianapolis

"Every one," says "The Philadelphia Record," who uses the open trolley-cars knows the difficulty ward entrances and narrow aisles between the seats. Hence it is that the average person boarding one of these peculiarly constructed vehicles wears an ex-pression of agonized doubt and uncertainty most painful to behold. Fearful of making a misstep, and exercised over the difficulties encountered, the passenger's countenance seems most plainly to reflect the emotions experienced, and this is particularly the case with women, encumbered as they are by skirts. The 'trolley face' will remain until October, when other peculiar types of facial distortion will succeed it in the attention of the general

An Exhibit on Wheels.—"Henri, when we move I want an open van."
"Our stuff may get rained on."
"I don't care; I want the neighbors to see what lovely furniture you buy for me."—(Chicago Record.

The tallest man in the United States Navy has been selected to take the part of Uncle Sam in the Peace Jubilee to be held in Washington next month. The man who will represent this character is Chief Yeoman Wills, who stands six feet seven inches and is well proportioned.

Because of an inquisitive turn of mind. Sub-Policeman John Atkinson, of the Twenty-second District, yesterday had his new summer uniform thoroughly drenched. Atkinson was stationed near the Undine boathouse, along the Schuylkill River. Prior to the arrival of the parade, he became very much interested in the boats and fixtures in the clubhouse. Finally he came to a sign posted on the wall which read; "Pull the Rope and See the Monkey Jump." Atkinson gave the rope a jerk and then proceeded to do the Jumping. He had pulled the rope attached to the shower-bath.—(Philadelphia Record.

THE BEEF INVESTIGATION.

P. TECUMSEH SHERMAN THINKS THE COURT HAS NOT FOUND ALL THE TRUTH.

SOURCES OF HOSTILE TESTIMONY NOT UTILIZED WHY WAS THE INQUIRY INTO REFRIG-

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I write to express a bitter disappointment which I believe is shered by many of our people. that the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate General Miles's charges as to Army beef has closed its investigation without really exhausting the sources of information on the sub-For the people want to know not only a part, but the whole truth. And the court has ot only refused to hear all of the evidence offered by General Miles, but it has also failed entirely to seek the hostile testimony of civilians. If this latter omission be a necessity flowing from the nature of the court, it is a serious defect, and we should have another court, broader in its jurisdiction, which can subpœna civilian witnesses in order to examine fully into this question. Why won't the beef people solve the difficulty by suing somebody for libel?

The people are not much interested in the report of the court, for the public, not the distinguished officers composing that tribunal, are the real judges. For instance, what does it matter to us whether or not they find canned boiled beef to be a suitable ration for the Army? We know that the commanding General of the Army has charged that the food denominated canned roast beef was absolutely unfit, and was, moreover, an experiment. And we know that it has been proved that it was an experiment; that it was not roast beef at all, but boiled beef, from which the juices had been extracted; that it was made from the leanest and cheapest beeves; that the Government inspection of the slaughter-houses was more or less of a farce; that the military inspection of the meat (a point much insisted on in the Navy) was absolutely negected; that much of the canned meat was brought back from abroad, where it had been for a period as to the duration of which we have no unprejudiced testimony; that it was bad in this country and on shipboard, as well as in the tropics; that as a marching ration, for which its use is principally attempted to be justified. it was absolutely unfit because nauseous and disgusting when uncooked, and that in the practically unanimous opinion of the regimental and ompany officers—that is, of the officers closest to the common soldiers-it was in every way ab solutely unfit for human food. Therefore, what may be the opinion of it held by the three officers who composed the court is, with all due respect to them, of comparatively little conse-

And I presume, too, that if the court should criticise the commanding General for not sooner reporting the character of this meat, this technical point would be of little interest to the public, though I confess that personally I attach some importance to the view that the court may have taken on this question. As a son of a commanding General of the Army, I have inherited what may be a prejudiced opinion that the commanding General is not subordinate to the heads of departments, such as the Commissary-General, who are his inferiors in rank and infinitely his inferiors in service, and therefore should not report to them. To me it seems that when the commanding General directed that no more of this meat be sent to his Army, he covered the point; his judgment as to the meat was placed on record, and all necessary criticisms were implied.

But the point in which the public is interested, and as to which it still remains in doubt, is the question concerning the refrigerated beef. Why did the court stop its investigation on that point? Because it was proved that the beef was embalmed, and the beef people had no further evidence to offer? If the report is to that effect, well and good. But if the court finds to the contrary, why did it stop? Because General Miles had no further evidence to offer? No, for he had more. And even admitting that he had Father—Don't you think it about time, Fred, to be doing something for yourself?

Son—Tell you how it is, dad. You have always told me not to follow the crowd, you know; and as every profession seems to be overcrowded, of course I have kept out of all of them.—(Boston sufficient grounds to justify his charges. It is sufficient grounds to justify his charges. It the people of this country who are interested in having the entire truth proved. And it was upon this court that the duty devolved of probing out the truth. And if the court, stopping where it did, has reported that this beef was not chemically treated, in my opinion it has not quite done its full duty. It may show reasons for discrediting the testimony of the officers who analyzed the meat and found chemicals in it; it may impeach the veracity of the officers and soldiers who testified that an agent of the contractors admitted that the beef was "processed"; it may explain away the letter of the packers offering "processed" meat; and it may even show good reasons for relying upon the testimony, doubtful in its nature, of the interested witnesses for the packers as against the disinterested testimony of officers and soldiers.

But its report will be most carefully scrutinized to discover and analyze its reasons for so doing, and if those reasons are not good and sufficient the public will rely upon the word of its officers and disregard the opinion of the court. But, even if the report is satisfactory on that point, it is not conclusive on the subject. There are yet many witnesses without whose evidence no satisfactory report can be made. As an example, there is in Chicago a well-known chemist who is employed in preparing formulæ and chemicals to "process" beef for the packers who furnished the beef to the Government. He has made statements to this effect to reputable witnesses, and these facts have been reported to the court. Naturally, he will not volunteer his testimony or make any affidavit, for to do so would hurt his business. Now, I do not know whether or not the court has attempted to get such witnesses. If it has not, I submit that its decision is not conclusive or entitled to much weight. If it has tried to do so but failed, it should have reported that it was unable fully to

I am not attacking the moral integrity, but the mental attitude of the court. It certainly seems a little hard that the people cannot learn the truth, and that the whole question seems to be degenerating into a personal fight for or against General Miles. But the most distressing part of it all is that the testimony of any interested witnesses for the Beef Trust seems to be the officers who led their men up San Juan Hill.

P. TECUMSEH SHERMAN. New-York, May 4, 1899.

TO END HAZING AT TRINITY.

Hartford, Conn., May 6 .- At a mass-meeting of the students of Trinity College hazing has been formally abolished by a practically unanimous vote. A resolution was passed to elect a committee con-sisting of three seniors, two juniors and one sophomore, before whom all unruly students shall be summoned and disciplined. This action has been under consideration at Trinity for some time past, and was brought to a head by a recent communication from the New-York alumni urging the student

IN MEMORY OF BARONESS DE HIRSCH. It is announced that the memorial service in honor of the Baroness de Hirsch will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, Flfth-ave, and Forty-third-st., on Wednesday next, at 8 p. m. Addresses will be made by William Rhinelander Stewart, president of the State Board of Charities; M. S. Isaacs, president of the Baron de Hirsch fund, and the Rev. William Sparger. At the same hour on the same evening a service will also be held in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance Building, East Broadway and Jefferson-st. Special services for children have been organized for Saturday next at \$ p. m.